

organizations, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch-Helsinki, and the Helsinki Federation for Human Rights have documented an increase in humanitarian abuses in Kosova.

(14) Congress provided for the opening of United States Information Agency cultural center in Prishtina, Kosova, in section 223 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, but the Department of State has asserted that security conditions have prevented the establishment of such center.

(15) The President has explicitly warned the Government of Serbia that the United States is prepared to respond in the event of escalated conflict in Kosova caused by Serbia.

(16) On January 4, 1994, President Clinton stated, "there are a large number of issues, including Kosova, that I believe must be addressed before Belgrade should be freed of United Nations sanctions and able to return to the international community. . . . As before, our decision of whether to support suspension of any sanctions will be made in close consultation with Congress."

(17) On February 15, 1994, President Clinton announced, without prior consultation with the Congress, a set of conditions, not including improvements in Kosova, which, if met by Serbia and Montenegro, would result in the lifting of international sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro.

SEC. 3. POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the situation in Kosova must be resolved before Belgrade is freed of international sanctions and is able to return to the international community;

(2) the right of the people of Kosova to govern themselves and to establish a separate identity for Kosova must not be denied;

(3) international observers should be returned to Kosova;

(4) the elected Government of Kosova should be permitted to meet and exercise its legitimate mandate as elected representatives of the people of Kosova;

(5) all individuals whose employment was terminated on the basis of their ethnicity should be reinstated to their previous positions; and

(6) the education system in Kosova should be reopened to all residents of Kosova regardless of ethnicity and the majority ethnic Albanian population should be allowed to educate its youth in its native tongue.

SEC. 4. RESTRICTIONS ON THE TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS AGAINST SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO UNTIL CERTAIN CONDITIONS ARE MET.

(a) RESTRICTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no sanction, prohibition, or requirement described in section 1511 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (Public Law 103-160), with respect to Serbia or Montenegro, may cease to be effective, unless—

(1) the President first submits to the Congress a certification described in subsection (b); and

(2) the requirements of section 1511 of that Act are met.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subsection is a certification that—

(1) there is substantial progress toward—

(A) the realization of a separate identity for Kosova and the right of the people of Kosova to govern themselves; or

(B) the creation of an international protectorate for Kosova;

(2) there is substantial improvement in the human rights situation in Kosova,

(3) international human rights observers are allowed to return to Kosova; and

(4) the elected government of Kosova is permitted to meet and carry out its legitimate mandate as elected representatives of the people of Kosova.

SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENT.

Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prepare and transmit to the Congress a report on—

(1) the situation in Kosova, including the manner in which the policies of Serbia have affected the economic, social, and cultural rights of the majority in Kosova;

(2) measures to provide humanitarian assistance to the population of Kosova and to Kosovar refugees who have fled Kosova, including the impact of United States sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro upon the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Kosova;

(3) recommendations (taking into account the views of other United Nations Security Council members and the European Union) on what modalities may be pursued, including the possibility of establishing an international protectorate for Kosova together with other members of the United Nations Security Council and the European Union, to implement international protection of the rights of the people of Kosova, reestablish an international presence in Kosova to monitor more effectively the situation in Kosova, and secure for the people of Kosova their right to democratic self-government;

(4) the current status of United States efforts to establish a United States Information Agency cultural center in Prishtina, Kosova, as provided in section 223 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, specifying the security conditions and any other factors preventing establishment of such center; and

(5) the presence of United States officials in Kosova, prior to establishment of a United States Information Agency cultural center in Prishtina, Kosova, including the number, frequency, and duration of visits of personnel of the United States Embassy in Belgrade to Kosova during the 12-month period ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

HAPPY 30TH ANNIVERSARY
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 1995

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a wonderful organization within my congressional district that is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year. The Human Development Commission has been ably led since 1979 by its executive director, Mary Ann Vandemark, whom I have had the privilege to know for a number of years. The work that HDC performs for the people of Huron, Lapeer, Sanilac and Tuscola counties is most important, and the public support for HDC is a sincere testimony to the organization's worth.

HDC evolved from the Thumb Area Economic Opportunity Commission, which was created when President Lyndon Johnson signed the Economic Opportunity Act of 1965. A full-color photograph of that historic signing hangs today in HDC's board room, and it has witnessed many decisions which have served to help those in need in Michigan's Thumb area. Among the effects of those decisions were the local creation of Head Start, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Family Coun-

seling Programs. Today, HDC serves its population with over 40 programs, ranging from Assault Crisis Intervention to weatherization services, and is a leading member of the National Community Action network of nearly 1,000 agencies.

The Human Development Commission has faithfully served Michigan's Thumb area for 30 years, providing employment for thousands of area citizens, hundreds of whom have come from low-income categories, and has returned millions of dollars to its local communities through housing rehabilitation and construction, through food and nutrition services, and through dozens of services extended to the aging population.

HDC has been guided by the watchful, skilled, and insightful eyes of chairman LeeRoy Clark, a 30-year board member, commissioner Robert (Bob) Russell, a 30-year board member, executive director Mary Ann Vandemark, current president of the National Association of Community Action Agencies, and dozens of able board and advisory council members. HDC has consistently brought together government, business, and social segments of society for the purpose of creating new and ever more effective service delivery networks.

I am proud and honored to count the people of the Human Development Commission among the large number of Americans who make a positive difference in this country. Let us pay tribute to the Human Development Commission on its 30th anniversary, recognize its outstanding work on behalf of all people, and encourage its efforts to be extended well into the future.

HONORING THE REVEREND DR. W.
FRANKLYN RICHARDSON

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I honor today a man of vision and commitment, the Reverend W. Franklyn Richardson.

April 1995 marks 20 years since Reverend Richardson became pastor of historic Grace Baptist Church which is located in my district in Mount Vernon, NY. Grace Baptist Church, the largest church in Westchester County, has some 3,000 parishioners and in addition conducts a comprehensive outreach ministry to the surrounding community.

Under Reverend Richardson's leadership, the congregation is involved in numerous programs and activities, such as providing food and clothing for the needy; ministering persons in prison, the sick and shut-in, senior citizens, the homeless and others; hosting a Christmas celebration and other programs for homeless and less privileged children; and sponsoring cultural and educational workshops and special events. Furthermore, Reverend Richardson led the congregation in the completion of a \$4.2 million restoration and expansion of the church facilities; and recently initiated the construction of an \$11 million 100-unit housing facility in Mount Vernon for senior citizens called Grace House.

And while he has cared for his flock in Mount Vernon, Dr. Richardson has also been

a leader on the national and international level. For the past 12 years Dr. Richardson served as the general secretary of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A. Inc. He was elected to this prestigious office in September 1982. The National Baptist Convention consists of more than 30,000 churches and 8 million Baptist members across the country. He is also a member of the general council of the Baptist World Alliance. In May 1983, he was elected to the governing board of the National Council of Churches representing more than 400 million Christians from 150 countries.

As a world-renowned minister, Dr. Richardson has preached and travelled extensively on six continents, including Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, and North and South America. In February 1980, Dr. Richardson was selected as a member of the 1980 preaching team of the foreign mission board of countries on the continent of Africa. Since 1982, he has served as the L.G. Jordan lecturer in the laymen's department of the National Baptist Congress of Christian Education. In addition, he has crossed the nation and the world speaking at churches, conventions, colleges and universities.

I am personally honored to join with Reverend Richardson's parishioners, family, friends and neighbors in this 20th anniversary celebration.

FISCAL YEAR 1996 BUDGET

HON. MIKE WARD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 1995

Mr. WARD. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, March 30, 1995, I had the opportunity to testify before the House Committee on the Budget. The following is the text of my testimony.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN MIKE WARD BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, MARCH 30, 1995

Mr. Chairman: Thank you for allowing me to share my views on the fiscal year 1996 budget submitted to Congress by President Clinton. My statement will reflect my firm belief that the well-being of our children should be a national priority.

Specifically, I call your attention to Head Start, child nutrition programs, the Consolidated Child Care block grant, and the Vaccines for Children Program. The fiscal year 1996 budget presented by President Clinton calls for moderate increases in these programs. Head Start funding will go from \$3.535 billion to \$3.935 billion. Funding for child nutrition programs would be \$8.06 billion in 1996, an increase from \$7.7 billion this year. The block grant would increase from \$949 million to \$1.094 billion and \$845 million is proposed for the vaccine program.

I believe these levels of funding are entirely appropriate because these programs work. Furthermore, educating and nurturing our children, preventing disease through immunization, and providing quality child care are critical to assuring the health and welfare of our young people. We must not let our commitment to our future be lost in the frenzy to cut the budget. Focusing our attention on these goals, in my view, will ensure the prosperity of America for years to come.

In closing, I am very proud to represent Louisville and Jefferson County, KY. Taking care of the needs of the children in our community has always been a serious concern of our elected leaders like Louisville Mayor

Jerry Abramson and Jefferson County Judge/Executive David Armstrong.

Also, many of our citizens like Libby Grever, executive director of Community Coordinated Child Care, and Dr. Rice Leach, commissioner of the Commonwealth of Kentucky Department for Health Services, have worked for years on behalf of our children. Dr. Leach, for example, is currently working to immunize all of Kentucky's children. I know that each of them joins me in urging your most thoughtful consideration of these concerns.

Chairman Kasich and Ranking Member Sabo, I appreciate your courtesy and time.

OUR VETERANS DESERVE NO LESS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 1995

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I rise today in support of the concept of Medicare subvention, found in H.R. 580 and H.R. 861. These two bills would let military retirees and veterans use their Medicare benefits at military or VA hospitals.

I take great interest in this legislation because the concepts contained in H.R. 861 originated in my hometown—with Col. Walter D. Mikulich, Maj. Edward H. Townsend, and Lt. Col. George R. Smith, in the San Diego military retiree and veteran health care study group.

Military health care facilities can actually treat older military retirees for less than Medicare pays civilian providers, but cannot afford to enroll Medicare-eligible retirees unless Congress changes the law to allow reimbursement from Medicare. So, older military retirees are now limited to using Medicare in the civilian community at a higher cost to everyone—Medicare, taxpayers, and beneficiaries. Those who do use military facilities lose the Medicare benefit they deserve.

The exclusion of retired personnel from the military health care system undermines the long-term interest of our country. A crucial aspect of personnel readiness is maintaining strong incentives for high-quality personnel to continue to serve full military careers. Offers of lifetime health care benefits are one of the primary incentives that induced many current retired members to serve military careers that often spanned two or three wars. Now, they are upset at the broken promise—and the prospect of no coverage but Medicare, at a time when reductions in Medicare benefits are on the congressional table.

Another consideration is the recruitment and retention of quality medical personnel at our military hospitals. Professional advancement means that medical personnel must see and treat a wide range of patients with a broad spectrum of medical problems. Medicare-eligible retirees would provide that clinical experience.

Medicare subvention is an idea that makes sense for everyone. Older retirees have earned military health care through decades of selfless service to this great country. It is time for us to keep our promise to our veterans and provide them access to the VA and military health care facilities of their choice.

"TO AMEND" MEANS "TO IMPROVE"

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 30, 1995

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, my law school classmate, Prof. George Anastaplo, writes an interesting piece on the balanced budget amendment and on term limits, the latter of which comes to the floor this week. I submit his paper:

"TO AMEND" MEANS "TO IMPROVE"

(By George Anastaplo)

The considerable talk we hear these days of a balanced-budget amendment and of a legislative term-limitation amendment poses challenges to constitutional scholars respectful of the integrity of the Constitution. Both amendments would probably be troublesome if ratified: the first (an exercise in constitutional frivolity) because it is not likely to work; the second because it is likely to work, thereby crippling the Government of the United States. It does not help matters that the principal balanced-budget proposal currently before the Congress contains language that invites confusion and litigation, language that is singularly unfelicitous for permanent enshrinement in the Constitution.

Those who recognize how a balanced-budget amendment could readily be circumvented by both legislatures and executives suggest other ways of accomplishing such an amendment's purposes. One response is that a limitation be placed upon the amount of taxation that is permitted annually. But circumvention is likely there also, as may be seen in how State governments have had to work their way around such limitations. In fact, no mechanical rule or formula can take the place in such matters of political judgment on the part of both the people and their government, if there is to be sound guidance of the economy in varying circumstances. Such guidance depends upon sensible assessments not only of the causes and consequences of deficits but also of the costs, consequences, and desirability of balancing the national budget at any particular time. Here, as elsewhere, myths and misinformation have to be reckoned with. Many of these questions about economic and fiscal policies are better addressed directly and preferably by legislatures as circumstances change. A curious aspect of the balanced-budget situation today is that two-thirds of each House of Congress would vote for an amendment that might some day require a balanced budget, while at the same time one-half of each House could vote for a balanced budget during this session of Congress.

Those who recognize that term limitations for legislators can truly be crippling look to other remedies to deal with what they conceive to be the underlying problems. One set of remedies has to do with changes that could reduce the advantages of incumbency, including severe limitations upon political contributions and campaign expenditures. (A reconsideration by the United States Supreme Court of its unfortunate First Amendment rulings with respect to these matters should be encouraged.) Most of these remedies, too, are more appropriate for legislation than for constitutional amendments, especially since experiments and revisions are apt to be needed.

It is often said that those who hold legislative offices today are virtually impossible to defeat. But this is not, as many seem to believe, because incumbents are immune from